Eco. Env. & Cons. 28 (1) : 2022; pp. (91-98)
Copyright@ EM International
ISSN 0971–765X

DOI No.: http://doi.org/10.53550/EEC.2022.v28i01.013

Integrated empowerment model of traditional fisherman' wives in Sungsang Coast, Banyuasin-Indonesia

Nuryamsasni[1]*, Ari Siswanto[2], Moch. Rasyid Ridho[3] and Elisa Wildayana[4]

[1]Program Studi Doktor Ilmu Lingkungan, Universitas Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia
[2]Fakultas Matematika dan IlmuPengetahuanAlam, Universitas Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia
[3]Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia
[4]Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia

(Received 16 May, 2021; Accepted 27 June, 2021)

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to propose a comprehensive model arranged by the role of female fisherman during the high fishing season in Sungsang coastal area of Banyuasin regency, Indonesia. The quantitative methods using a questionnaire, field observation, and deep interview with 116 respondents consisting of fisherman' wives and children were used as the input for the model. The study was conducted from June 2019 to March 2020 and was in 5 villages in Sungsang coastal area. The statistical analysis using the linear regression approach and path analysis was used to obtain a suitable model for the studied cases. The result showed that the fisherman's wives played the important role related to handle and manage the assets and network development. The formulation of empowerment model indicated that the improvement should be made such as the specific program for woman empowerment to educate the fisherman' wives about handing the assets and taking them into the land activities during the high fishing season.

Key words : *Woman empowerment, Fisherman, Coastal area, Social role, Social model.*

Introduction

The development of human resources becomes the first step in the development of an area or region since sustainable development could not be achieved without support from good local human resources. Humans as actors in resource management will greatly affect the condition and sustainability of those resources. The nature of natural resources is limited and vulnerable which needs to be properly managed to ensure a sustainable manner. Several effective ways are building the wise human resource, develop responsibility, and manage the economical part of the natural resource. All the ways are in the package of empowerment of human resources which could achieve all the goals of sustainable natural resource management. Women have been proved to play a major role in natural resource management. In the coastal area, women have a role in pre-and post-harvest processes and fishing processes (Fitriana and Stacey, 2012; Sogbesan *et al*., 2016; Febri *et al*., 2017). The role of women in fishing communities is very large especially in managing the product after fishing and in the marketing and processing of fish catches.

The center of data and information from the

people's coalition of fisheries justice has reported in 2014 that approximately 56 million women were involved in fishing activities, ranging from fishing, processing, marketing, or catching fish or sea-based products (KIARA, 2015). Most of the activities were conducted by female fishermen (70%). However, the role of women in fisheries activities was often limited and ignored because the woman mostly stayed at home as housewives (Brugere, 2019; Frangoudes and Gerrard, 2018; Harper *et al*., 2017; Kabir *et al.,* 2012; Shaleesha and Stanley, 2000). In the academic proofs, there were a large number of journal and books have been studied about how important woman in the fisheries industries especially highlighting substantial efforts to increase the profile of women' roles in the fisheries industries.

In South Sumatra, Indonesia, the coastal area was in Banyuasin Regency, and Banyuas in was reported as the highest production region in South Sumatra. In 2017, a total of 22.586,09 tons of fisheries product was caught in the coastal area and 344,09 tons were obtained from non-sea water areas such as a river, pond, or lake. Most of the fish caught in the coastal area of Banyuasin regency were Mayung (*Plectorhinchus chrysotaenia*), Teri (*Engraulis* spp.), Cucut (*Rhizoprionodo nacutus*), Pari (*Himantura signifier*), Gerot-gerot (*Pomadasys maculatus*), Golok-golok (*Chirocentrus dorab*), etc. Several fishes caught in the fresh water Gabus (*Channa striata*), Sepat Siam (*Trichopodus trichopterus*), Lampan (*Barbonymus schwanefeldii*), Toman (*Channamicropeltes*) dan Udang (*Fennoeropenaeus merguiensis*) (DKP Kabupaten Banyuasin, 2018).

The coastal area in the administration area of Banyuasin regency was in Sungsang area of sub-district Banyuasin II which cover several villages such as Sungsang I, Sungsang II, Sungsang III, Sungsang IV, and Marga Sungsang. The Sungsang coastal area of Banyuasin regency according to the spatial utilization guidelines of Banyuasin Regency was determined as the fisheries area including several activities such as fish management and marketing areas, and the area of socio-cultural aspect (Efrianto, 2017).

The utilization of potential capture fisheries in South Sumatra has not been optimal due to information on the number and details of resources that are not yet known. The undetectable information initiated several conflicts especially the location of the fishing area, how to control the fishing activities, the failed law enforcement, and lack of infrastructure. Those conflicts made the price of fish was not stable and tend to be abuse (Monintja *et al.,* 2010). Furthermore, the non-optimization of the utilization of marine and capture fisheries potential was caused by the limitation of human resources, technology, infrastructure, access to education, health, and public services as well as limited capital and promotion sites (Jamilah and Mawardati, 2019; Torere *et al*., 2019; Haqiqiansyah and Sugiharto, 2018; Weeratunge *et al.,* 2014)

The non-integrated management of fisheries resources was also indicated by the absence of development infrastructure or management area which should be made as to the specific areas of capture fisheries center in South Sumatra, Indonesia. Furthermore, community empowerment was seen as the most important point because most communities around the fishing areas in Sungsang coastal area of Banyuasin are reported to have no elementary school diploma (approximately 68,93 % of total fisherman) (DKP Kabupaten Banyuasin, 2018). The low number of educated people in the community made the community usually the unhighlighting woman in the management of fishing products and made women mostly stayed at home as housewives and did not contribute to the management. However, involving the woman in the management could potentially increase the effectiveness of product utilities since the woman could handle the product after the fisherman (mostly their husband) were home and need to repair the tool, boat, or taking some rest. Moreover, most women are not trained to handle the product, so conducting the special program to empower their role could be an effective way to support the community and increase the economic things in the fisheries product (Istiana, 2014). The empowerment of woman fishermen should be made through the proper policy that eliminates various forms of gender inequality such as the limitation to access the information and landowning.

The present research aims to provide an empowering program that could support the woman's role in the fisheries industries. The empowerment was made through integration between the institutional and operational approaches. The integrated empowerment model is an implementation model that can simplify the process of implementing activities and compiling various instruments (Buru, 2019). The main object focused during the study was how important women's contributions in promoting joint management processes towards sustainable, equitable, and fair natural resource management, with

less inequality between men and women (Galvão *et al.*, 2012). The goal of this research was an empowerment model for fisherwomen who are potential human resources in the utilization of fishery resources in the Sungsang Coastal area.

Materials and Methods

The study used the quantitative approach which was conducted by quantifying the descriptive data obtained from the questionnaire, field observation, and deep interview with the respondents (Mulyadi, 2013; Indrawan and Yaniawaty, 2016). The study was conducted in 2020 in several villages in the administrative territory of Buayuasin II sub-district, Banyuasin district, South Sumatera, Indonesia. The detailed location of the studied area was shown in Figure 1.

The study used several respondents who were all women from the studied area. A total of 188 respondents participated in the study coming from all backgrounds such as housewives, female fishermen, and the helper who help during the fishing or management of the fish resources. The number of samples was calculated using Slovin statistical formula which is shown below (Riduwan, 2010).

$$\text{Sloving formula} = n \geq \frac{N}{1+N\,e^2}$$

Where:

n = Number of samples
N = Total population, and
E = Error tolerance (10%)

The number of samples used in the study was

$$n \geq \frac{188}{1+188\,x\,(0{,}1)^2}$$

$$\geq 65.3$$

$$= 65$$

Results and Discussion

The first step to characterize the female community in the studied area was by doing the questionnaire to obtain the characteristics of the community. The information was focused on in the questionnaire such as the marital status, education level, family status, and occupation. The results are shown in Table 1. The results showed that most of the female were in the golden age which approximately around 30-40 years old with the mean age is 34 years old. The age was believed as the high productive age

Administration map of studied area in Sungsang Coastal Area

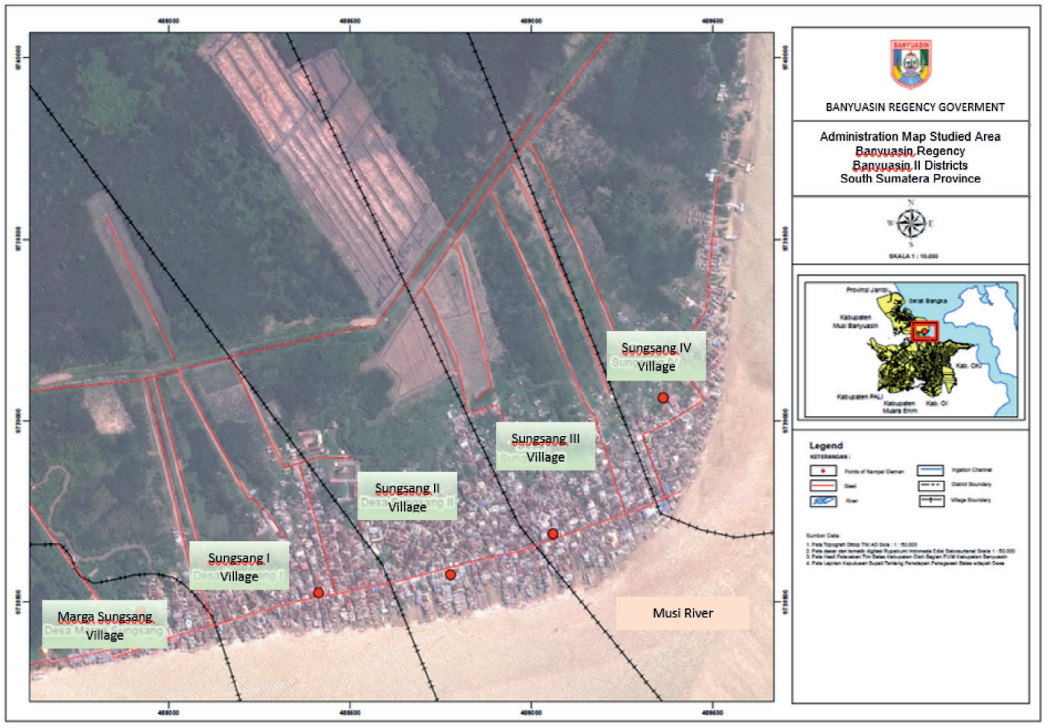

Fig. 1. The detail location of studied area in the Sungsang Coastal Area, Banyuasin, South Sumatera, Indonesia

Table 1. The characteristics of respondent in the studied area

Variable	Mean	n	%
Age	34	-	-
Family Size	4	-	-
Experience in fisheries industry (year)	14	-	-
Variable	**Option**	**n**	**%**
Marital status	Single	14	12.1
	Merried	99	85.3
	Divorcee	3	2.6
Education level	No-education experience	17	14.7
	Elementary	54	46.6
	Junior High School	10	8.6
	Senior High School	32	27.6
	Diploma	3	2.6
Family Status	Housewives	102	87.9
	Daughter of fisherman	14	12.1
Occupation	Entrepreneur/Female Fisherman	71	61.2
	Freelance	45	38.8

which could effectively contribute to the fisheries industry. The other characteristic was the family size which has shown that most of the family having at least 2 children. It was following the maximum requirement of the government to have a maximum of 2 children in the family. In case of experience, most female fishermen have high experiences in the fisheries industry by having 14 years of experience on average.

The other valuable information obtained during the study was the marital status where most of the participant was in marriage. The high percentage of married females proved that most of the high productive generation in the studied area have been married. The high number of married females indicated that the female fisherman potentially supported the family economy especially to handle the product of fishing activities. Several participants were single which mostly helped their parent to support the daily needs or helping their parent to manage the fishing product.

In education level, most of the participant was categorized in low-level education where most of the participant (>50%) only finished the education level in elementary school. The low-education level was because the paradigm of community which taught that sending their daughter to high school was useless since most of their daughter would end up being the housewives who managed the household rather than building the career. However, this fact indicated that most of the participant having a low-education level which was not good in term of the quality of human resource.

In term of income, most of the participant relied on either husband or father where most of the female stayed at home and making the income as the entrepreneur or just doing freelance as a helper during the high caught season. Most of the participant were the wives of fisherman while only 12.1% was the daughter of a fisherman. However, most of the daughters of the fisherman did not go to school and end up working to support the family household.

To obtain more details about the role of women in the studied area, there were three deep analyses was done by investigating the role of women as reproductive role, social role, and productive role. The data were obtained using field observation and deep interviews with the selected samples. First, the reproductive role was used to see what the most recent activities were done by the participant. Several categories of the reproductive role were the role of female fisherman to do cooking, shopping, accompanying children during school, ironing, cleaning the house, doing laundry, etc. The second role of a female fisherman was social. The social role includes the role of the participant to do the social activities such as involving in the community activities, praying together with the other, etc. The last role was a productive role which determines the role of female fisherman to do the fisheries activities such as fishing, fixing the net, selecting the caught fish, cleaning the boat, fishing gear, or selling the caught fish after

the fishing activities. To see the role of female fishermen, the study was conducted by comparing the data in the high caught fishing season and the non-caught fishing season. The result was studied about the role of the female fisherman was shown in conclusion in Table 2.

The result showed that there was no significant difference in the reproductive role of woman in high catching fish season and non-catch fish season, meaning most of the household activities was not disturbed during the high fishing season. In the social and productive role, there was a significant difference between the high season and low season of fishing activities. The social role was decreased in the non-fishing activities indicating that the high fishing season made the female fisherman do more social activities compared to the one in the non-fishing season. Most female fishermen would intensely meet the other female community since most of the activities would be done in the open area especially in the fort where most fishermen do the backing up the ship after the fishing activities. The real difference from the change in the intensity of the role occurs in productive where women will carry out activities that support the fishing industry during the high fishing season. The increase in productive roles has almost doubled compared to the non-fishing season which indicates that female fisherman will involve herself in the fishing activities.

Table 1 also showed that the productive role formed the highest gap between the fishing season and non-fishing season. In the high fishing season, the woman played the economic actor who managed and supports the productive economic activities and at the same time advancing the household (Djunaidah and Nurmalia, 2019; Lentisco and Lee, 2015). The result showed that woman's role was important and the absence of policies and programs for women fishermen empowerment has an impact not only on them but also on fishermen and their households. Therefore, the role of fishermen and women fishermen in regulations needs to be recognized and empowered proportionally in the implementation of policies that cover several areas such as individual capabilities, economic decision making, access, and control over resources and organizational capabilities (Alami and Raharjo, 2017). The development of new institutions and technologies in the development of fishing communities is urgently needed to avoid bad practices that result in environmental degradation and reduced resources (Berkes and Nayak, 2018).

The deep interviews with the respondents also found that household activities such as cooking, groceries, and laundry were higher in frequency in the high fishing season. The most possible reason was in the high fishing season, the community had more money in cash which initiate the demand to cook food supported by the high fish stocks, stayed more at the house which needs more food, etc. However, there is no statistical data proved the increase in household activities. If the season could change the way the household does, it indicated that the change of social activities could change the community expenses. The behavior changes both from an economic and social point of view required a large role for women. Women are required to guarantee the success of each role, both in high fishing season and non-fishing seasons. All changes were pointed by women to ensure that every family and element had productive economic activities for a prosperous household (Djunaidah and Nurmalia, 2019; Adiwaty, 2019; Rahim, 2018).

In the present study, we proposed a model which can connect the important role of woman which covered as the woman empowerment program with the fishing activities. The base in arranging the model was based on the proposed program managed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United State (FAO) in 2017. Figure 2 showed the proposed model of woman fisherman empowerment and fishing industrial activities which can be

Table 1. The role of women in productive, reproductive, and social activities based on the status of the fishing season

Intensity score*	Catching fisheries season status		Independent Samples Test	
	Yes	No	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Reproductive role	16,78	17,32	-0,826	0,410
Social role	13,28	9,67	4,453	0,000
Productive role	11,16	5,79	5,443	0,000

Note: *The intensity score is obtained by sum all the activities in the role category with the characteristics value: 0=never; 1=rare; 2=always

used in the Sungsang Coastal Area.

In the productive role, the aspect of technical skills has a positive effect on the role of women in production activities showing the value of 0.500 and significance of p = 0.012. The access aspect has a positive effect on the role of women in production activities by showing 0.717 and significance of p = <0.001. The network aspect has a positive effect on the role of women in production activities of 0.465 and it was also significant (p = 0.016). The statistical result showed that the empowerment program should be focused on the improvement of technical skills provided by conducting the general lecture or counseling to increase the knowledge of women about the potential of fishing industries, resources, technical skill about how to innovate, marketing, digitalization, etc. Sundar (2018) have reported the technical skill used to improve the human resource in the coastal area such as basic knowledge about technical dexterity, innovation skills, motivation skills, and surviving skills. Those basic technical skills can be implemented in the Sungsang Coastal Area to empower the woman fisherman to increase the knowledge and woman fisherman capacity (Gopal *et al.*, 2014).

In the reproductive role, the aspects of technical skills harm the role of women in reproductive activities by showing -0.507 and significance of p=0.002. Moreover, the access aspect and networking aspect showed a positive effect on the role of the woman by showing 0.180 and 0.818, respectively. However, only the networking aspect showed significance by showing p=<0.001 where the access aspect showed the significance level of 0.576. The result showed that the woman in the household activities which implemented as the reproductive role did not have any technical improvement since most of the respondents in Sungsang have been mastering managing a household. However, the woman needed a piece of additional technical information about Women-oriented intervention programs such as skills, technology, and provision of soft loans. Those programs can improve women's livelihoods (Rabbanee *et al*., 2012). Providing access to assets was one way of building social capital (Thorpe *et al*., 2014).

In the social role, aspects of technical skills harmed the role of women in social activities by showing -0.079 and they were not significant (p = 0.718). The aspect of access to assets had a positive effect on the role of women in social activities by showing 0.635 with a significance of p=0.001. In the networking aspect, the result showed the woman had a positive role which showed by the value 0.752 and significance of p = <0.001. The result showed that the empowerment of woman fisherman in the social role was important especially in the access to assets including the fisheries management, assets of fisheries activities, etc., and the networking. However, the program was obstructed by the low educa-

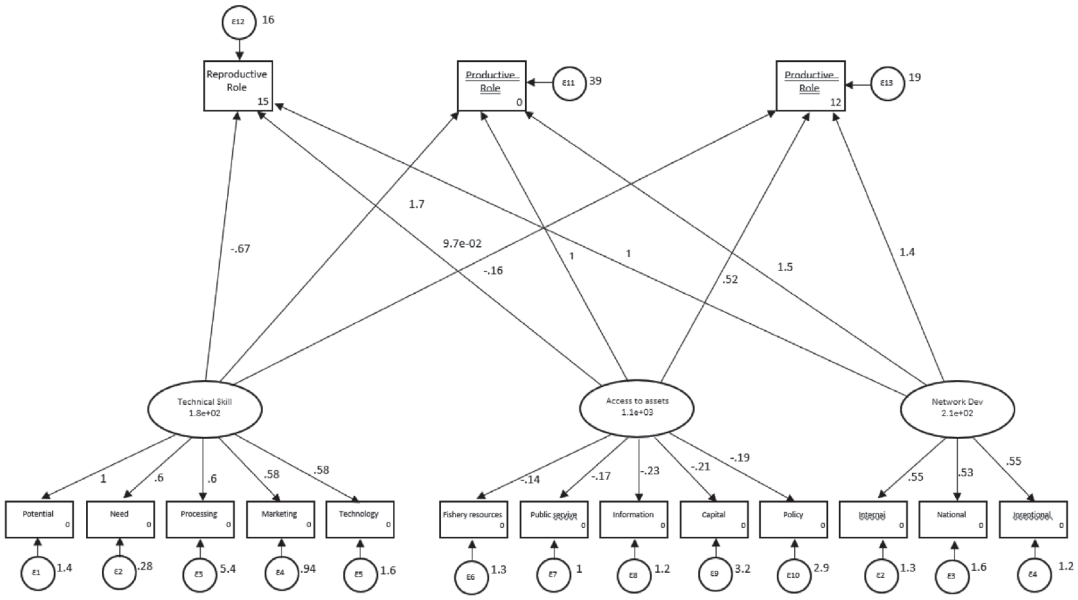

Fig. 2. Modeling the Empowerment of female fisherman on Sungsang Coastal

tion level and social characteristics. Furthermore, the social characteristics mean most of the participants had low confidence and awareness. Motivation and sustainable encouragement were the best way to solve the problem of low confidence and awareness. The improvement of social role could empower the role of woman in social activities which boost the economic development and household welfare (Priaya and Sreeranganadhan, 2016).

Conclusion

The development of women's empowerment strategies can be done through several programs that are structured according to the needs and characteristics of women fishermen. Productive and social roles have main functions that must be improved because they have a real (positive) and significant influence. Increasing the capacity of expertise, opening access, and developing networks were the best options to improve welfare and ensure the sustainability of fishery resources in the Sungsang coastal area. Furthermore, the formulation of the empowerment model indicated that the improvement should be made such as the specific program for woman empowerment to educate the fisherman' wives about handing the assets and taking them into the land activities during the high fishing season.

References

Adiwaty, M. R. 2019. Pemberdayaan Perempuan Pesisir Berbasis Potensi Lokal Dan Pendidikan Life Skill Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *Dinamika Administrasi: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Dan Manajemen.* 2 (2) : 33–44.

Alami, A. N. and Raharjo, S. N. I. 2017. Recognizing Indonesian fisherwomen's roles in fishery resource management: profile, policy, and strategy for economic empowerment. *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region.* 13(1) : 40–53. https://doi.org/10.1080/19480881.2016.1275329

Berkes, F. and Nayak, P. K. 2018. Role of communities in fisheries management: "one would first need to imagine it. *Maritime Studies*. 17 (3) : 241–251. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0120-x

Brugere, C. 2019. *Role of women in romanian fisheries*. 49 : 2008–2017.

Buru, U.I. 2019. *Proceeding of Community Development " Memperkuat Produktivitas untuk Ketahanan Ekonomi Nasional " Integration of Community Empowerment Models [Pengintegrasian Model Pemberdayaan Masy ... Integration of Community Empowerment Models [Pengintegrasian Model*. *August*.

Djunaidah, I. S. and Nurmalia, N. 2019. Peran Produktif Wanita Pesisir Dalam Menunjang Usaha Perikanan Di Kecamatan Tempuran, Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan and Perikanan*. 13 (2) : 229. https://doi.org/10.15578/jsekp.v13i2.6980

DKP Kabupaten Banyuasin, 2018. *Statistik Perikanan Kabupaten Banyuasin Tahun 2017* (2018th ed.). Dinas Perikanan and BPS Kabupaten Banyuasin.

Efrianto, A. 2017. Potret Nelayan Sungsang Kabupaten Banyuasin Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. *Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah and Budaya*. 3 : 894–915.

Food and Agriculture Organization, 2017. Women's Empowerment in Aquaculture in Bangladesh and Indonesia: Insights From Four Case Studies Background: Women in Aquaculture in Bangladesh and Indonesia. *FAO Brief*.

Febri, S.P., Wiyono, E.S., Wisudo, S.H., Haluan, J. and Iskandar, B.H. 2017. The role of women in small-scale fisheries of Langsa city, Aceh, Indonesia. *AACL Bioflux.* 10 (2) : 402–409.

Fitriana, R. and Stacey, N. 2012. The role of women in the fishery sector of Pantar Island, Indonesia. *Asian Fisheries Science.* 25S (Special Issue) : 159–175.

Frangoudes, K. and Gerrard, S. 2018. (En)Gendering Change in Small-Scale Fisheries and Fishing Communities in a Globalized World. In : *Maritime Studies.* 17 (02) : 117–124). Springer Verlag. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-018-0113-9

Galvão, M. C., Quintanilha, F., Neto, V. and Medeiros, R.P. 2012. *Women ' s Role in the Maintenance of Artisanal Fishing Communities Livelihoods of Patos Lagoon Estuary - Brazil/: Contributions to the Management and Environmental Education Roles de la Mujer en el Mantenimiento de Medios de Vida de las Comunidades de Pes*.

Gopal, N., Williams, M. J., Porter, M., Kusakabe, K. and Sze Choo, P. 2014. Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries. *Asian Fisheries Science.* 27S : 1–265. http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/36931880/2014-12-22-01-FullversionofVolume27-SpecialIssue.pdf?AWSAccess KeyId=AKIAJ56TQJRTWSMTNPEA&Expires=1475443306&Signature=OQKxqCC51pWHKowayb Ubni29akU%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3Bfilename%3D

Haqiqiansyah, G. and Sugiharto, E. 2018. Coastal women empowerment in improving enterprise of fish product processing in Sanga-Sanga Districts. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. 144 (1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/144/1/012054

Harper, S., Grubb, C., Stiles, M. and Sumaila, U. R. 2017. Contributions by Women to Fisheries Economies: Insights from Five Maritime Countries. *Coastal Management.* 45 (2) : 91–106. https://doi.org/10.1080/08920753.2017.1278143

Indrawan, R. and Yaniawaty, R. 2016. *Metodelogi Penelitian,*

Kuantitatif, Kualitatif and Campuran untuk Manajemen Pembangunan dan Pendidikan. Refika Aditama.

Jamilah, J. and Mawardati, M. 2019. Hubungan Tingkat Kemiskinan dengan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya Perikanan Tangkap pada Kawasan Minapolitan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis*. 3(2) : 336–347. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jepa.2019.003.02.10

Kabir, M. S., Hou, X., Akther, R., Wang, J. and Wang, L. 2012. Impact of Small Entrepreneurship on Sustainable Livelihood Assets of Rural Poor Women in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Economics and Finance.* 4 (3) : 265–280. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijef.v4n3p265

Lentisco, A. and Lee, R. 2015. A review of women's Access to Fish in Small-Scale Fisheries. In: *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1098* (Vol. 1098, Issue August). http://ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=eih&AN=109998014&site=ehost-live

Monintja, D.R., Hari, S. and Martasuganda, S. 2010. Di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan The Development Opportunity of Catch Fishery in The Province of Southern Sumatera. *Peluang Pengembangan Perikanan Tangkap Di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.* 6 (1): 8–21.

Mulyadi, M. 2013. Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif Serta Pemikiran Dasar Menggabungkannya. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi Dan Media*. 15 (1) : 128. https://doi.org/10.31445/jskm.2011.150106

Priaya, S. V. and Sreeranganadhan, K. 2016. Gender Issues and Challenges of Fisherwomen to Become an Entrepreneur in Kerala. *3rd International HR Conference*. 3 (1) : 276–283.

Rabbanee, F.K., Yasmin, S. and Haque, A. 2012. Women Involvement in Dry Fish Value Chain Approaches Towards Sustainable Livelihood. *Australian Journal of Business and Management Research.* 1 (12) : 42–58.

Rahim, A. 2018. The Empowerment Strategy of The Traditional Fisherman's Wives in the Coastal Area of Barru Regency, South Sulawesi. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*. 1(1). https://doi.org/10.31328/jsed.v1i1.515

Riduwan, 2010. *Dasar-dasar Statistik, Alfabeta, Bandung*. Alfabeta.

Shaleesha, A. and Stanley, V.A. 2000. Involvement of Rural Women in Aquaculture: An Innovative Approach. *Training.* 23(3) : 13–17.

Sogbesan, O.A., Dutse, S. I., Shuaibu, A. U., Wudil, T., Yola, T. and Wudil, T. 2016. *Role of Women in Fisheries and Aquaculture in Kano State*. 6 (14) : 64–67.

Sundar, A. 2018. Skills for Work and the Work of Skills: Community, Labour and Technological Change in India's Artisanal Fisheries. *Journal of South Asian Development.* 13(3) : 272–292. https://doi.org/10.1177/0973174118804449

Thorpe, A., Pouw, N., Baio, A., Sandi, R., Ndomahina, E.T. and Lebbie, T. 2014. Fishing Na Everybody Business: Women's Work and Gender Relations in Sierra Leone's Fisheries. *Feminist Economics.* 20 (3) : 53–77. https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2014.895403

Torere, W., Goni, S. and Waani, F. J. 2019. Peran Ganda Istri Nelayan Pada Masyarakat Pesisir Di Desa Kima Bajo Kecamatan Wori Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *HOLISTIK, Journal of Social.* 12 (4) : 1–19.

Weeratunge, N., Béné, C., Siriwardane, R., Charles, A., Johnson, D., Allison, E. H., Nayak, P. K. and Badjeck, M.C. 2014. Small-scale fisheries through the wellbeing lens. *Fish and Fisheries*. 15(2) : 255–279. https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12016